

whichever is applicable. If the decision-maker under this paragraph (k) determines that additional information is needed from any party, the decision-maker shall request the information and provide the other party or parties an opportunity to respond to that information. The decision-maker shall have 60 days from receipt of the additional information to render the decision on the appeal. The decision-maker shall transmit the decision by letter to all parties. The decision shall set forth the findings, any remedial actions required, and the reasons for the decision. If the decision is based on a hearing record, the decision-maker shall consider the recommended decision of the administrative law judge and render a final decision based on the entire record. The decision-maker may also remand the hearing record to the administrative law judge for a fuller development of the record.

(2) The Board shall take any action required under the terms of the decision promptly. The decision-maker may require periodic compliance reports specifying:

(i) The manner in which compliance with the provisions of the decision has been achieved;

(ii) The reasons any action required by the final Board decision has not been taken; and

(iii) The steps being taken to ensure full compliance.

(3) The decision-maker may retain responsibility for resolving disputes that arise between parties over interpretation of the final Board decision, or for specific adjudicatory decisions arising out of implementation.

PART 269—POLICY ON LABOR RELATIONS FOR THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Sec.

269.1 Definition of a labor organization.

269.2 Membership in a labor organization.

269.3 Recognition of a labor organization and its relationship to a Federal Reserve Bank.

269.4 Determination of appropriate bargaining unit.

269.5 Elections.

269.6 Unfair labor practices.

269.7 Approval of agreement and required contents.

269.8 Grievance procedures.

269.9 Mediation of negotiation impasses.

269.10 Time for internal labor organization business, consultations and negotiations.

269.11 Federal Reserve System Labor Relations Panel.

269.12 Amendment.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 11, 38 Stat. 261; 12 U.S.C. 248.

SOURCE: 48 FR 32331, July 15, 1983, unless otherwise noted.

§ 269.1 Definition of a labor organization.

When used in this part, the term *labor organization* means any lawful organization of any kind, or any employee representation group, which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with any Federal Reserve Bank concerning grievances, personnel policies and practices, or other matters affecting the working conditions of its employees, but the term shall not include any organization:

(a) Which asserts the right to strike against the government of the United States, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, or any Federal Reserve Bank, or to assist or participate in any such strike, or which imposes a duty or obligation to conduct, assist or participate in any such strike; or

(b) Which fails to agree to refrain from seeking or accepting support from any organization which employs coercive tactics affecting any Federal Reserve Bank's operations; or

(c) Which advocates the overthrow of the constitutional form of the government of the United States; or

(d) Which discriminates with regard to the terms or conditions of membership because of race, color, sex, creed, age or national origin.

§ 269.2 Membership in a labor organization.

(a) Any employee of a Federal Reserve Bank (hereinafter referred to as "Bank") is free to join and assist any existing labor organization or to participate in the formation of a new labor organization, or to refrain from any such activities except that officers and their administrative or confidential assistants, managers and other supervisory personnel, secretaries to all